APPENDIX A.

Addresses presented to the Dewan-President by Members of the Representative Assembly and his reply thereto.

I.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD MINING BOARD.

SIR,

On behalf of the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, I beg to cordially thank you for again granting us the privilege of being represented at this Assembly.

It gives us pleasure to record a year of successful mining work, though carried on under conditions which have been extremely arduous and harassing to both the administration in London and in India; but it is a matter for congratulation that notwithstanding the difficulties which have attended mining operations in all parts of the world, the industry in the Mysore State has fully maintained its past reputation and continues to be a most important centre of activity.

It must however be realised that we are faced with grave economic conditions which show but little indication of improvement. Increasing costs necessarily attendant on deep mining, additional concessions and bonuses to all grades of employees, and the general upward tendency of prices of materials, of which we are large consumers, are serious matters which we are watching with considerable anxiety, and although the action recently taken by the Government of India in partly removing the restrictions on the free sale of gold in this country, will, we hope, somewhat relieve the position, we are still confronted with a very high ratio of cost compared with pre-war times.

These conditions seriously affect our financial position, interest in which is common to both your Government and ourselves, but we trust that the ensuing year may show an even measure of success, and towards this end, we confidently look for that continued co-operation which your Government has always accorded to the industry in the past.

KOLAR GOLD FIELD POLICE.

(*a*) *Police Control of the K. G. F. Railway.*—The Board notes with satisfaction that the control of the local Railway and premises has recently been vested in the Superintendent of Police, Kolar Gold Field, and we tender our thanks to Government for acceding to our representations on this point.

(*b*) *Augmentation of Police.*—During the past year, there has been a considerable amount of house-breaking and petty thieving on the Mines and it is felt that additional men are badly needed.

The area which the present force has to supervise is very extensive, and consel quently the number of men available for patrol duties, particularly in the residentia- parts of the Field, is considered to be inadequate for the work, and we would respectfully ask that the question of providing additional constables may have favourable consideration.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

(*a*) *Infectious Diseases.*—Influenza made its appearance again in August 1919 and claimed its toll. The outbreak lasted for six weeks but the mortality was not so high as in the previous year.

We must again express our indebtedness to the Government Officers, both Civil and Medical, for the assistance so readily rendered us in our unceasing preventive measures and in combating epidemics when they occur.

(*b*) *Water-supply.*—The Committee inspecting the Water-supply has again recommended the removal of Kodahalli village from the edge of the Bethamangalam

Tank and the erection of additional sedimentation tanks, both of which are necessary to ensure the purity of the drinking water, supplied to our large population.

We are grateful for having our Chief Medical Officer nominated to the Inspection Committee, and for the powers given to the Medical Officer of Health over the Bethamangala Catchment area on the outbreak of an epidemic.

(c) *Food Supplies.*—Though still compelled to import Burma rice in large quantities, we earnestly trust that the position will soon improve. I would convey our hearty thanks to the Government Officers controlling the food supply of the State as their assistance has enabled us to pass through an anxious period of high prices and actual shortage with a minimum amount of disturbance to our labour and discomfort to our employees.

CONCLUDING CONGRATULATORY REMARKS.

In conclusion, we beg to respectfully offer our congratulations on the peace and prosperity which has been enjoyed by the peoples of this State under the benign Government of His Highness the Maharaja, so ably administered by yourself, Sir, and your Council.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HENRY M. A. COOKE.

II.

THE MYSORE ARYA VYSYA MAHASABHA, BANGALORE.

SIR,

1. The Mysore Arya Vysya Community, whom it is my privilege to represent, desire me respectfully to repeat my congratulations to you on your elevation to the exalted office of Dewan of Mysore and further request you to accept the assurance that they regard your elevation to the highest post in the State service as being not only a thoroughly well deserved recognition of your long and distinguished record as an administrative officer, but also in the best interests of the State, as is shown by the several measures of reform adumbrated by you during the year.

2. The Arya Vysya Community is much beholden to you for the interest you have already evinced in its welfare. I am desired by the members of the community to acknowledge with sincere and heartfelt thanks what you have so far done to encourage the rising generation in the community and to state that they regard it as an earnest of your goodwill towards them.

3. The Arya Vysya Community is traditionally connected with the trade and commerce of the State. While the trade and commerce of the country is daily increasing, the Arya Vysya Community is getting little of the benefit that should have, under normal conditions, fallen to it. This is due largely to the fact that the education of the youth of the community has not kept pace with the advancing needs of the country. The community urges most respectfully that His Highness' Government will spare no pains in inducing members belonging to it to take to the study of commercial conditions in foreign lands by a well devised scheme of travel in countries overseas.

4. Another direction in which action is felt desirable by the community is the better fitting of its younger members educationally in order that they may be able to cope with modern conditions of trade and commerce. The Arya Vysya Community believes, as is well known, in thrift and self-help. But this does not mean that it stands in no need of help from the Government. Government can do much to evoke enthusiasm in the richer members of the community by its generous response in the matter of educational grants. In this connection, I am desired by my community to most respectfully urge for a more sympathetic working of the rule regarding the Government contributions to endowments made by private parties. If the educational circulars issued now and then to grant $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$ towards the private contributions to educational endowments are honoured, Rs. 30,000 will be deposited at once as a first instalment for the education of the poor Vysya students.

5. It only remains for me to request you, in the name of the Arya Vysya Community to convey our expressions of deep loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja and our abiding confidence in His Highness's Government.

We beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
THE MYSORE ARYA VYSYA MAHASABHA.

III.

THE VOKKALIGARA SANGHA, BANGALORE.

RESPECTED SIR,

WE, the Members of the Vokkaligara community, represented by the Vokkaligara Sangha, beg to express our hearty congratulations on the successful completion of a year of your even administration.

2. We are glad that, during this period, the Government of His Highness the Maharaja were pleased to enlarge the Legislative Council by increasing the number of its members and to widen the electorate by instituting direct elections to it. This measure is hailed as a far-reaching reform towards the recognition of the rights of the people and their enfranchisement, and we beg to express our thanks for this popular act.

3. Similarly, the Economic Conference has been re-constituted so as to give greater voice and freedom of action to the non-official public; the Finance Committee has been made more representative of popular interests and the non-official opinion is sought after and welcomed in its meetings. For all these acts of confidence and co-operation, the people feel much beholden to the administration.

4. Believing as we do that the Educational policy contemplated by Government ushers in a new era of progress and enlightenment in the State, we are disappointed that final orders have not yet been issued on the Educational Memorandum which was discussed and approved by this Assembly last year. We beg to submit that the delay of over a year in giving effect to the generous policy enunciated in the Memorandum has served to cool down the enthusiasm of the people at a time when they are just awakening to realise the necessity of educating their sons and daughters for equipping themselves for the modern social and economical needs. We trust that the long looked for orders will be published ere long and the anxieties of the people allayed.

5. Our disappointment is no less keen at the continued delay in the publication of the Report submitted to Government by the Committee presided over by Sir Leslie Miller formulating proposals for the increased representation of the members of the backward communities in the service of the State. We are not, however, blind to the fact that Government are showing increased sympathy and encouragement, and have passed orders directing the appointment of the members of the backward communities more largely in Government service, but at the same time, we cannot ignore the fact that the Committee's Report raises larger and wider issues on which sympathetic orders of Government cannot but have a very beneficial effect upon the backward population in stimulating them to avail themselves more largely of the benefits of education and enlightenment, and in securing them their rightful place in the administration of the country. For this reason, we respectfully beg that you will be pleased to issue favourable final orders on the Report and direct their publication without any more delay.

6. We are glad to be able to state that our Sangha has done good work during the past year. It inaugurated the holding of Taluk Conferences as a means of appealing directly to the rural population the benefits of education, co-operation, and sanitary well being and also as a means of bringing home to them the aims and objects of the Sangha. Accordingly, we were able to organise eight Conferences in different taluks which were attended by thousands of people. Their enthusiasm was roused and they responded heartily, as you were pleased to observe at the Conference held at Kantarajapur in April last, with the result that we were able to augment our funds by over ten

thousand rupees and our membership by 800. We have at last been able to locate our Students' Home in the new buildings near the Fort with 34 boarders on the roll.

7. We beg to urge upon your kind and sympathetic consideration once again the desirability of granting increased representation for our Sangha in the Representative Assembly. Though the Sangha has 800 members on its rolls, only one representative has been allowed to be elected to the Assembly, which places the Sangha in the category of an Association which has only 100 members. Were there eight Associations of 100 members each, there would have been eight representatives in the Assembly, but we are asking for permission to return only two members considering the importance of our community, and we trust that our request will receive further consideration and favourable orders.

8. The recent order of Government declining to grant the request of the Sangha for the reduction in the percentage of the members forming the quorum for electing a representative to this Assembly has been a great disappointment to us. Our members are not confined to a single area but are scattered all over the State—in most cases in remote villages. When we consider that the number of members is increasing largely, the difficulty, nay, the utter impossibility of collecting 25 per cent of a huge number of members from remote rural tracts can be imagined. The compliance with this rigid rule taxes our utmost efforts to bring them together for the purpose of electing a single representative. We beg therefore that you will kindly re-consider the order already passed and grant us our request for the definite minimum of 25 members being fixed for the quorum for our meetings irrespective of the number of members on the rolls.

9. In this connection, we regret to state that Government have not been pleased to show any great encouragement to the Vokkaligar community either in the matter of nomination to the Civil Service or the award of Foreign Scholarships in the past year. There are hardly any representatives of the community in the Amildari or other services of the Revenue Department which directly affects the welfare of the community. Nor is there any incentive forthcoming to those members of the community who are already in the service. Such discouragement to an important community like ours is affecting prejudicially against its progress, and we trust you will be kind enough to evince practical sympathy on our behalf and give the necessary impetus to the deserving members of the community in regard to their recruitment and advancement.

10. We are glad that recently there have been welcome signs of industrial and commercial developments in the State. The fact that the Mysore State Loan and the Sri Krishnarajendra Mills shares have been over-subscribed is a good sign that our people are keen on banking and commercial ventures. But there is still much scope for industrial and commercial developments under the auspices of Government. The disorganized condition of the mercantile community of our State and the inability of the Mysore merchants to undertake foreign trade on a large scale for want of financial facilities require to be carefully looked into. The rapid development of trade, the increasing prosperity of a few of our merchants and the new spirit of Joint Stock enterprise evidenced in the floating of an Industrial Bank, a Cotton Mill Company and other lesser enterprises and introduction of the Income-tax Regulation—all point to the fact that the Commerce Department should be placed on a more efficient and independent basis so as to serve effectively the needs of these developments, and we trust that Government would be pleased to give their careful and sympathetic consideration to this proposal, and organize the Department so as to be capable of undertaking the same functions in our State as those performed by the Commercial Intelligence Department in India and the Board of Trade in England.

11. In conclusion, we beg to express our deep and abiding loyalty to our gracious sovereign, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and our best wishes to His Highness the Yuvaraja of Mysore and the other members of the Royal family. We pray for your health and prosperity and for the continued success of your administration, broad-based as it is with sympathy and a sincere desire for the amelioration of all classes of His Highness the Maharaja's subjects.

We beg to remain,
Respected Sir,
Your most obedient servants,
THE MEMBERS OF THE VOKKALIGARA SANGHA.

IV.

THE CENTRAL MOHAMMEDAN ASSOCIATION.

SIR,

On behalf of the Central Mohammedan Association of Mysore, Bangalore, which it is my privilege to represent, I beg to congratulate you on the success that has attended during the first year of your administration as the Dewan of Mysore. We are glad that the expectations formed of your regime at the time of your assumption of the exalted office have been realized to some extent. The enlargement of the scope and membership of the Legislative Council, followed by the granting of the privilege of direct elections; the abolition of the school fees in the Lower Secondary schools; the firm stand made by the Government in favour of the admission of the Panchama boys and girls to the Govenment and Aided Schools, and the special facilities provided for the expansion of their education and the improvement of their social well-being; and, amongst all, the successful raising of the State Loan—are some of the notable achievements of the administration over which you preside. These reforms will undoubtedly conduce to the betterment of the political, social and educational condition of the people of Mysore.

While we feel beholden to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja for these measures of popular reform, we cannot refrain from mentioning that there are certain other measures which have been sought for by the people but have been delayed unaccountably long in bringing into effect. The re-modelling of the system of education in the State so as to suit the present needs of the times, which was proposed so earnestly by the present Inspector-General of Education and affirmed in the Memorandum drawn up by Government over a year ago, has not yet taken any material shape, in spite of repeated requests made by the public. The delay in the publication of the final orders on the scheme has retarded a much-needed and eagerly-looked-for reform, and has set back the clock of educational progress, not to speak of the damping of the enthusiasm and ardour of the people who were eagerly expecting to reap the benefits of the proposals formulated therein. We trust that Government will not permit any more delay and will issue their valuable orders without further loss of time.

Another measure which has given rise to greater and keener disappointment, on account of the persistent silence preserved in regard to it, is the Report of the Committee specially appointed, in accordance with the assurance graciously given by His Highness the Maharaja to the deputation of the Backward Communities, for inquiring into the question of the increased representation of the Backward Classes in the Public Service. Questions put by members of the Legislative Council in respect of this Report were disallowed, and no assuring reply has been forthcoming for the inquiries made as to what has happened to it. This has given rise to the fear that the matter may have been entirely dropped; but we venture to submit that a measure upon which much anxious deliberation must have been bestowed cannot be lightly set aside, and we beg that you will be pleased to vouchsafe a definite reply as to when final orders on the same may be expected.

As regards the special educational needs of the Mohammedan Community, may I repeat once again the absolute necessity there is for the appointment of a Special Assistant to the Inspector-General of Education, to devote his sole attention to the Mohammedan education, as proposed by the Mohammedan Educational Conference of 1918 called by the Inspector-General of Education? It has been stated that Government is spending of late about two lakhs of rupees on the education of the Mohammedans, and if this is so, the appointment so frequently prayed for would not be a superfluity or a sinecure one, and I beg you will kindly sanction the same as also a Board of Mohammedan Education, on the lines of the proposed Depressed Classes Trust to advise the Inspector-General of Education on the special needs and requirements of the Mohammedan Community in regard to their education and intellectual advancement and the proper utilization of the grants provided, thereby preventing any

possible waste of funds. For the true, steady and orderly progress of Mohammedan education, these two reforms are absolutely necessary, and I trust that Government will give their most favourable consideration and order their adoption at no distant date.

The construction of a building for the Anglo-Hindustani Model School in Bangalore, which was sanctioned by Government as a result of our repeated representations long ago, has not been taken up as yet, with the result that our students are put to a great deal of hardship and inconvenience for want of play-ground and the absence of favourable situation conducing to the concentration of the students' minds on their studies, and I request that orders may be kindly issued to begin the work at once.

The present allotment of scholarships to the Mohammedan youths, particularly in the High School classes, is totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the large and increasing number of needy and deserving students. I therefore beg that the number of Mohammedan scholarships may be suitably increased by making an additional allotment of scholarships entirely to the Mohammedans.

I venture to submit that, in spite of rules and the declarations of Government to afford special facilities to the Mohammedans and other backward classes for adequate representation in the Public Service, there has not been any satisfactory progress. The paucity of Mohammedans and other representatives of the Backward Communities is specially seen in the Revenue Department, to which, as a remedy, direct annual recruitment, particularly to the Amildâri service, may be made as in Madras. The nominations to the grade of Assistant Commissioners are also few and far between, while the reservation of a single foreign scholarship for all the Backward Communities is a decided hardship. With a view to counteract the moral and administrative evils and the impossibility of maintaing discipline resulting from class monopoly, I beg that the principle of recruiting members of various communities into the Public Service in suitable proportions may be consistently adhered to by making adequate provision therefor.

In conclusion, I trust, in the course of next year, the requirements outlined above, which we firmly believe are absolutely essential for the progress of all the communities comprising His Highness the Maharaja's subjects in general and the Mohammedan community in particular, will be granted.

We beg that you will kindly convey our senti ments of deep and abiding loyalty to His Highness the Maharaja, and of our good wishes to His Highness the Yuvaraja, and the members of the Royal Family. Lastly, we pray that, by the grace of God, you may enjoy health and prosperity, and inaugurate measures similar to those outlined above for the amelioration and welfare of the people of Mysore.

I have the honour to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
MOHAMMED ABBAS KHAN,
The Central Mohammedan Association.

V.

THE ANJUMAN-E-MOHDAVIA DARIAT-UL-ISLAM, CHENNAPATNA.

SIR,

We, the members of the Anjuman-e-Mohdavia Dairat-ul-Islam, Chennapatna, avail this happy opportunity of offering you our respectful wishes for presiding over the second session of the Representative Assembly since your elevation to your exalted office and of expressing our gratitude and appreciation of your successful tenure of office for the past two years.

Successful as it has been, We, as the loyal patriotic subjects of His Highness the Maharaja, would be failing in our duty to the throne if we do not respectfully bring to your kind consideration the most urgent and long-standing requirements of the Muslim Community and of the other subjects.

We cannot fail to bring to your kind consideration the vexed question of Muslim Scholarships. Ever since the Muslim community has been merged in the Backward classes with regard to the allotment of scholarships, the number of scholarships awarded to the Muslim students is comparatively low; therefore, representing as we do, an important community with a historic past, occupying a position of unique political importance, we pray that a separate schoalarship fund for Muslim students may be instituted. As regards the representation of our community in the University, we feel that we are not adequately represented in the University Councils in conformity with the recommendation of the Sadler Commission. We earnestly bring to your kind notice the totally inefficient staff of teachers in General Knowledge and Mathematics for the Mohammedan section of the Government Training College, Mysore. We pray that men duly qualified in these subjects may be appointed. Finally, according to the recent order, additional carts have been provided for the Hindustani Zenana Schools throughout the State. For want of sufficient Conductresses, the work is suffering as usual; hence it is requested that a sufficient number of Conductresses may be sanctioned immediately.

As there seems to be a steady increase of crimes of all kinds in Closepet Sub Division, particularly in the Channapatna Taluk, the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent of Police for the Closepet Sub Division with head-quarters at Channapatna may be expedited. In this connection, we request you to re-consider the long-standing question of the location of a Special Magistrate's Court at Chennapatna instead of at Closepet. We are extremely grateful to the Government for having appointed a Sub-Assistant Surgeon for the local dispensary. As the number of patients is increasing day by day, the Government may kindly make the new appointment permanent and equip the dispensary with at least six additional hands. Further, a fully equipped Zenana hospital may be located at Chennapatna. The construction of a Waiting Room for third class passengers and a separate Parcel Room may be taken in hand as easily as possible. A separate building for the Government Anglo-Hindustani School at Chennapatna may be speedily constructed and a Mohammedan graduate may be appointed as the Head Master of the institution.

A bridge across the Cauvery river near Bannur instead of at Sosale may be constructed in accordance with the approval of the Second Councillor, Mr. P. Raghavendra Rao, B.A., B.L., and the Chief Engineer on the recommendation of the District Board.

Gratified as we are at the retrenchment policy of the Government, it will not be out of place if we bring to the notice of the Government the costly establishment of the Meteorological Office at Bangalore. About ten years ago, the late Mr. Cook, the former Principal of the Central College, was in charge of the above office and was granted an additional allowance. We pray that the work of the above office may be similarly entrusted to the present Principal of the above College.

In conclusion, Sir, I thank you sincerely for the patient hearing you have so kindly accorded to our address, and offer respectfully our congratulations to His Highness the Maharaja on the prosperity of his State under your administration. I beg you to convey to our beloved sovereign the loyal feelings of the Muslim community and their deep attachment to his Throne and person.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
SYED ABDUR RASHEED.

VI.

THE MALNAD MEMBERS.

SIR,

It is my valued privilege to present you with this address on behalf of the Malnad Landholders' Association and to congratulate you on the completion of another year of your administration.

This Association was formed with the primary object of safeguarding the interests of the Malnad landholders generally, and those of unrepresented and voiceless tenants in particular. The Association discusses malnad problems, conducts enquiries and suggests measures affecting those problems to Government. The recognition accorded to it is highly appreciated by its members and they are grateful to Government for that privilege. The malnad, on account of its remoteness from the seat of Government and consequent inaccessibility, is acknowledged to be backward in every way. Special measures have to be adopted for the uplift of the malnad and the Association is endeavouring to focus public opinion and, with the kind permission of Government, it is proposed to organize a Malnad Conference on a large scale to consider the disabilities of the Malnad.

The re-organization of the Malnad Improvement Central Committee is a welcome measure and with a Member of Government at its head, whose long experience of Malnad conditions would be of much advantage in the solution of several hard problems of the the Malnad, we feel confident of greater achievements calculated to accelerate the material advancement of the malnad.

The malnad people are glad that an up-to-date hospital has been sanctioned to Shimoga and we only await its early construction and substantial equipment.

The malnad has its own peculiar grievances in matters of sanitation, medical relief, forest troubles, transport difficulties, agricultural indebtedness, labour scarcity, expansion of areca trade and so on. I do not like to tire your patience by giving a catalogue of our dire needs and wants.

I am desired, however; to urge for early action of the Government that the labour problem awaits satisfactory solution and while the Government have realised the need of steps being taken, no orders have yet been passed in the matter of the execution of the scheme already sanctioned. I humbly venture to say that the Government should waive the ryots' share of contribution as the malnad ryots are over-burdened with all sorts of taxations. I may be permitted to add that the ryots' unwillingness to contribute a portion of the cost towards the scheme already sanctioned does not indicate absence of popular interest.

Areca is the only main-stay of the malnad and trade in areca is declining for various reasons. Orders of Government are awaited with keen interest on the report of the deputation which itself is still unpublished. Trade has to be substantially encouraged. Malnad indebtedness is a proverbial saying and a Debt Survey in one or two malnad taluks has also been taken. We look forward to some early action on the part of Government for relieving that appalling indebtedness. Co-operative concerns have not penetrated the malnad and we welcome the Co-operative Committee recently formed by Government to throw more light on the methods of giving substantial relief to malnad people. While on this subject, it will not be out of place if I mention that a great Indian financier of acknowledged ability and position is strongly of opinion that agricultural indebtedness can only be removed by a system of banking on the model of the Agricultural Banks of Egypt. It is only then that the ryots can gradually emancipate themselves from their indebtedness. Egyptian banks are no failures and the system of improving indebtedness by means of co-operative societies fed by Co-operative Central Banks has not hitherto shown any substantial results even in advanced towns like Bangalore and Bombay where intelligent and willing co-operators can easily be had. The indebted malnad depends for its salvation on Agricultural Banks alone. I therefore appeal to Government for the early establishment of a Land Mortgage Bank which can advance long term loans on the security of lands.

The Irrigation Cess is a needless burden especially in the malnad as it has been merged in the assessment. Its abolition is prayed for.

I have to renew my request regarding the conversion of Narasimharajapur subtaluk into a pukka taluk which was ordered long ago but not given effect to. The matter deserves early consideration of Government.

There is one grievance of a pressing nature and I will be failing in my duty if I refrain from drawing the attention of the Government to the troubles parties are put to in going from and to Tarikere to attend the Magistrate's Court. People have to go a distance of 60 and 70 miles and it involves loss of time, money and energy. The court is meant for the benefit of the people. Plague often prevails at Tarikere and people are afraid to go there. The only result is that the crime is suppressed. I am therefore desired to request for the location of a Second Class Magistrate's Court at Narasimharajpur.

Malnad problems have a gravity and perplexity of their own. All the backwardness can be traced directly to the clubbing together of the malnad and maidan for administrative purposes. The necessary changes in the administrative machinery seem, in the interests of the malnad, the best method of solving its various problems for which a separate agency is now deemed necessary. The creation of one or two separate malnad districts may appear a complex affair but certainly not beyond the pale of practical politics. The initial cost may seem a bit heavy, but in the long run, it is bound to prove more economical than the present dual machinery. It is earnestly hoped that the Government would kindly give their attention to this all-absorbing question foreseeing the immense possibilities thereof.

In conclusion, I beg to express the loyalty and devotion of the malnad people to His Highness' person and request that you may be pleased to submit to our gracious sovereign, our warm feelings of gratitude and loyalty.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HOSAKOPPA KRISHNA RAO,
President, Malnad Landholders' Association,
Hosakoppa.

VII.

THE ADI DRAVIDA ABHIVRIDDHI SANGHAM, BANGALORE.

MOST RESPECTED SIR,

On behalf of the eleven lakhs of the Panchama population of this State and in the name of the Adi Dravida Abhivriddhi Sangham, I beg to submit our deep spirit of profound devotion and loyalty to our sovereign His Highness the Maharaja and our overwhelming gratitude to His Highness for the Great Act of Emancipation graciously extended to our community.

It is now over six years when His Highness' Royal Brother His Highness the Yuvaraja inaugurated the campaign for the amelioration of our condition by forming the Bangalore Social Service League and with characteristic foresight enlisted your sympathy also in our behalf as President of the League. Your appointment to the First Office in the State naturally therefore raised hopes in us of further progress in our cause and your message of hope and help to us in your address to this Assembly last year accentuated them. Those hopes have been right royally fulfilled by the gracious act which has to-day rendered articulate the dumb millions in my community. To His Highness the Yuvaraja therefore and to you in a special measure, my community commands me to convey their sense of profound gratitude and thanks. His Highness' Government have all along treated us generously and dealt with the schemes for our amelioration and advancement in a liberal spirit. We are accordingly actuated to-day by a spirit of thankfulness and not of complaint.

We shall, however, be failing in our duty to the Government if we omit to submit on this occasion our needs as we understand them. It is in this spirit that I submit the following matters for your gracious consideration.

We are an ancient community with a civilization, philosophy and history of which we reasonably feel proud. We are confident that our present unfavourable conditions are the outcome of our economic degradation. We are confident also that our social condition will automatically improve with the improvement of our economic condition. We beg therefore to urge that all efforts in our behalf be concentrated on the following matters.

Our foremost need is education—more education—universal education. We are thankful to the Government for throwing open all Government and Aided Schools to our boys and girls. We are thankful to them also for their programme of rural education promised in April this year. But we feel strongly that our advancement and even our utilising the above-mentioned privileges to the full extent, depends wholly on Boarding Schools of the kind established in Mysore City and we pray that one such school and on the same scale be established in each district as soon as possible. In any case, one such school in Bangalore is a crying need because of the very large population there.

Our next need is an opportunity to earn a decent living on our own account by our own toil. We pray that at least one special agricultural settlement be organized in each district, granting to each settler an extent of at least 5 acres of dry land and an acre of wet or garden land when available and also advancing the necessary agricultural capital in some cases. As an additional safeguard, we propose that such lands may be declared inalienable for two generations of holders, in order to ensure the development of a prosperous agricultural community.

Similarly, at least one special officer of the Industrial Department may be deputed o carry the Home Industries to the "Homes" of our community and improve the condition of the weavers, rope-makers, basket-weavers and other artisans amongst us.

Our third need is capital. We are convinced that the co-operative movement affords the only means for our emancipation in this direction. Owing to our special conditions, however, the problem of co-operative organization offers peculiar difficulties requiring constant study and sympathetic treatment. We pray that arrangements may kindly be made to give greater emphasis to this item of work in this department.

The housing of our community in the cities and towns and the provision of adequate facilities for water for domestic purposes and bathing is another crying problem.

The further progress of our community will be greatcely accelerated by the creation of a special organization which will watch over the efforts made by the various departments and ourselves and provide, from time to time, the necessary stimulus or corrective. Such an organization is necessary also to ensure all officers dealing promptly with our requirements in pursuance of Government Orders, and for interviewing such officers or for placing our case authoritatively before them when need be.

This organization will not be official but it may be entrusted with the administration of a special grant to be made by Government for our amelioration and may contain a few Government nominees. The Government may also appoint a full-time Secretary who will, however, be subordinate to the organization in all matters. It may be given direct access to any Head of Department or to Government in all matters concerning our welfare, but may not be subordinate to Government in respect of its individual actions or decisions.

The above summarizes our immediate needs and we confidently leave them in your safe hands.

In conclusion, Sir, I beg leave to pray that you may most kindly lay at the feet of our gracious sovereign the humble duty, profound loyalty and devotion and the overwhelming gratitude of our ancient community.

I beg to subscribe myself,
Respected Sir,
Your most dutiful servant,
P. MURUGESAM PILLAI.

DEWAN'S REPLY TO THE ADDRESSES.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you, one and all, for the kind sentiments expressed in your several addresses in regard to the past year's administration of the State. I have listened with interest to the various requests and suggestions made by you and I may assure you that each one of them will receive the careful consideration of His Highness' Government.

Gentlemen of the Mining Board, I am glad to note the tone of confidence and hopefulness which characterises your address. I need hardly assure you that your requests for additional police establishment on the Fields and for further measures to ensure the purity of your water supply will receive early and careful consideration.

The four addresses, namely, those of the Arya Vaisyas, the Vokkaligara Sangha, the Central Muhammadan Association and the Anjuman-e-Mahdavia, deal mostly with communal questions. These communities will, I am sure, be the first to recognise that their special interests have continued to receive increased attention during the last year and they may rest assured that the just demands of each community wil not fail to receive sympathetic consideration in future as well. Of the special matters raised by them, I may state definitely that the orders on the future educational policy of the State may be expected in the course of the next month.

The recommendations of the Committee presided over by Sir Leslie Miller are receiving consideration. In the meantime, as some of you admit, the just claims of special communities for a larger representation in the public service are being more and more recognised by Government. I may perhaps mention one aspect of this question which is brought to prominence by the economic conditions of the present day and which is not likely to diminish in its effects as time goes on. The insistent need for retrenchment in public expenditure and the rise in the scale of salaries will inevitably compel Government to restrict establishments and prescribe a higher standard of work to their employees than what they were satisfied with in the past. Although this is no cause for discouragement to the communities, it is obvious that the need for taking full advantage of all educational facilities provided by Government to develop their high natural abilities is greater than ever.

Regarding the request of the Arya Vaisya Community for facilities for the study of commercial conditions in foreign countries, I can bespeak the Government's good offices if a party of half a dozen merchants will come forward to undertake such a tour.

I may assure the Anjuman-e-Mahdavia of Channapatna that the orders of Government regarding the construction of a bridge across the Cauvery at Sosale instead of at Bannur have been passed after a very careful consideration of the comparative advantages offered by the two sites.

Representatives of the Malnad, the problems of the Malnad have been receiving increasing attention for the last six years or more as you all know. Government deeply sympathise with you in your special disadvantages and difficulties. They have already taken a definite step to ensure adequate attention to them by re-constituting the Malnad Improvement Committee. On behalf of that Committee, I would request the earnest co-operation of your Association in the work before them. I do not, however, see how the labour problem can be solved without the co-operation of the Malnad Landholders and I hope that you will impress upon your constituents the advisability of availing themselves of the Government's liberal offer in regard to the Labour Bureau. The measures necessary for the spread of co-operation and the reduction of agricultural indebtedness in the Malnad will doubtless receive prominent attention at the hands of the Co-operative Committee.

It is indeed a matter of special gratification that the depressed classes of the State have now secured direct representation in this Assembly. I wish to commend the moderate tone of the address of their representative which augurs exceedingly well for their future. It will give me very great pleasure to submit to His Highness the feelings of profound gratitude, loyalty and devotion expressed in that address. I have just outlined the policy of Government in respect to the promotion of education among these classes. Schools will be started wherever a minimum number of pupils can be secured in order that as large a part of the community as possible may be brought under the civilizing influence of education. The further measures necessary for the

improvement of the material condition of the depressed classes and their social elevation have been referred, as I have stated already, to a committee specially appointed for the purpose. I can promise, on behalf of Government, that any recommendations that they may submit on this important question will receive careful and sympathetic consideration. I have no doubt also that the Committee on Co-operation which will shortly commence its labours will devote special attention to the economic needs of depressed classes.

The other prayers of the respective Associations will receive due consideration at the hands of the Government and I need not refer to them here individually.

Gentlemen, it will give me great pleasure to submit to His Highness the feelings of loyalty and devotion you have expressed in your addresses.